

*President Truman's Address at Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., 17 Oct. 1952*

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one that we have been handling through effective security measures for a long time. But it is not something that should make us lose our commonsense, lose all faith in our institutions, lose confidence in one another.

I think the whole picture has been put very well by Gen. Bedell Smith, who is the head of our Central Intelligence Agency—one of our most important agencies in the struggle against communism. He has said that we must always be on the alert against Communist espionage. No matter what precautions we may take, we can never assume that we are entirely safe from them. But, he said, our security is not a political matter. And he went on, and I am going to quote him:

"Any future President, Republican or Democrat, is going to have to work with the same security agencies now in existence. Both will have the same difficulties that we now encounter today. If either one of them, the Democrat or the Republican, does as well as President Truman in cooperation with the security agencies in ferreting out subversives, the American people can congratulate each other and will have little to worry about."

Now, my friends, those are the words of a Government security expert, a man who is a distinguished Army general—a four-star general.

He is a former Chief of Staff to the man who is now the Republican candidate for President. The Republican candidate knows him well, and I don't think that even he can deny that General Smith is a man to be trusted.

Now this is the important point: Security against Communist infiltration is not a partisan affair. It is just as easy for a Communist spy to deceive a Republican as it is for him to deceive a Democrat. Espionage and treachery are no respecters of the party label.

All through our history there have been instances of espionage and treason. And all through our history Americans have had the good sense to be disgusted and angry

at the traitors, and not at the people they betrayed.

George Washington put his full faith and trust in Benedict Arnold, and gave him command of West Point, the key to our defenses in New York. When Benedict Arnold tried to turn that fort over to the British, the American people didn't scream about George Washington, and call for his removal. They did not say Washington was soft on Tories. They vented their wrath, quite properly, on the traitor—Benedict Arnold.

During the Revolutionary War, there was a wide net of British espionage and treachery throughout the colonies. It was a terrible threat to our survival.

If our Founding Fathers had been as jittery and hysterical as the Republicans of today, they would have lost their heads, suspecting and mistrusting each other, and they never would have won the war for independence. But they weeded out the British traitors quietly, as they went along; they stuck together, and they won.

That is what we will have to do.

No man is immune from being betrayed. Even the Holy Gospel teaches that very well.

This attempt to fix partisan blame for the existence of traitors is a new low in our political life.

But because so much effort has been made to misrepresent the whole question of Communist infiltration, I think I ought to tell you some of the things your administration has been doing about it.

Our fight against communism goes back a long way. In the despair of the Great Depression, communism had a chance to sell its false doctrines to the American public. It is easy to make a hungry, homeless, unemployed man hate his government and the economic system which has no place for him. In 1932 there were over 100,000 Communist votes.

But today, after 20 Democratic years, nearly all Americans are proud of their Government and of the economic system under which they live. The membership